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13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) The long range goal of this project was to quantify the dynamical mechanism responsible for the exchange of mass, momentum and energy between the coastal and open oceans. Nonlinear mechanisms operating on sub-grid scales, dynamically consistent and quantitative methods for interpreting quasi-Lagrangian data, and nonlinear/nonquasigeostrophic flows were the main study. The first was to determine the role of secondary circulation on the exchange between the coastal and open oceans. The second was to determine how ocean eddies produce super inertial fluctuations in hydrodynamic fields. As documented in the scientific literature, considerable progress was made on these questions. It is expected that this research contributes to improved parameterizations of sub-grid scale processes and to efficient utilization of quasi-Lagrangian data.				
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PROJECT TITLE: Quantitative Use of Lagrangian Data in Numerical Models

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SUMMARY SUBMISSION DATE: November 14, 1995

OBJECTIVE:

An unprecedented amount of Lagrangian data is now being collected by oceanographers. The general feeling is that such data are important for an accurate description of ocean circulation. Regrettably, little hard analysis has gone into deployment strategies and even less into quantitative use of Lagrangian data after it has been collected. This is unfortunate, since such data can enhance numerical modeling efforts through data assimilation, which makes explicit use of the data's Lagrangian character. These data can also be used to assess a model's ability to predict the evolution of transient events.

The long range objective of this project is to develop theoretically based quantitative procedures for utilizing Lagrangian data for both of these applications. The focus of this phase of the effort will be on using both surface and subsurface Lagrangian data for a quantitative assessment of circulation models.

APPROACH:

The approach used here is an improvement of that used by Ereemeev *et al.* (*Jour. Geophys. Res.* 97: 9733-9753, 1992). This is summarized briefly here.

The basis for the procedure is a general Eulerian representation of any hydrodynamic field Γ^r as:

$$\Gamma^r(\mathbf{x}, \eta, t) = \sum_{k=1}^K A_k^r(\eta, t) \Gamma_k^r(\mathbf{x}, t) \quad (1)$$

Here, the superscript r could represent components of the velocity field and η is a surface that is a characteristic of either a model or the Lagrangian observations. This might be depth for a numerical model, and an isopycnal or isobaric surface for data. The Lagrangian representation of the same field simply replaces the horizontal position \mathbf{x} with the path data \mathbf{x}^p for Lagrangian probe p .

The key issue is the specification of the basis function Γ_k^r in (1). A number of

options are available, but the one most appropriate for this effort is to utilize a representation of the velocity field as:

$$\mathbf{u} = \nabla \times [\mathbf{n}\psi + \nabla \times (\mathbf{n}\phi)] \quad (2)$$

where \mathbf{n} is normal to η . Projection of \mathbf{u} and $\nabla \times \mathbf{u}$ onto η give:

$$\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{u} = -\nabla \cdot [(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{n}) \nabla \phi - \mathbf{n}(\mathbf{n} \cdot \nabla \phi)]$$

$$\mathbf{n} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{u}) = \mathbf{n} \cdot \nabla_H^2 (\mathbf{n} \times \nabla \phi) - \nabla \cdot [(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{n}) \nabla \psi - \mathbf{n}(\mathbf{n} \cdot \nabla \psi)] \quad (3)$$

The solution of (3) involves eigenfunctions of a Poisson problem which ensure no slip and no normal flow at the domain boundaries - typical numerical modeling constraints. These eigenfunctions are the basis functions Γ_k^r in (1). They can be calculated (with some difficulty and care) for any given model geometry. Once determined, they are used for both model output and observations.

PROGRESS SUMMARY:

We have been working on this project for less than 6 months, so only preliminary results are available. Although the approach described above is well documented in the literature, there is precious little experience with applications. In order to develop some focus, we elected to first apply the method to enclosed or nearly enclosed basins with a substantial amount of Lagrangian data. We have succeeded so far in the first task of developing numerical methods for calculating the eigenfunctions in (1) above for no slip boundary conditions.

APPLICATIONS:

When developed, this technology will impact naval operations in two ways. First, it will provide a powerful quantitative tool for comparing circulation model predictions with Lagrangian observations. This would assist in the interpretation of data from transient events and provide a more powerful method for assessing model performance than is currently used. Second, it will provide a means for assimilating drifter and float data into predictive models. Such a development would correct a long-standing problem with present assimilation methods, which don't take full advantage of the Lagrangian character of the data.

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 SUBMISSION DATE: November 14, 1995

STATISTICS

a) Papers published (refereed journals)	8
b) Papers submitted (refereed journals)	5
c) Books or chapters published	1
d) Books or chapters submitted	0
e) Technical reports/papers (non-refereed)	0
f) Patents filed	0
g) Patents granted	0
h) Invited presentations at conferences	5
i) Contributed presentations at conferences	14
j) Undergraduate students	0
k) Graduate students	2
l) Post-docs	1
m) Other professional personnel	1
n) Female graduate students	0
o) Minority graduate students	0
p) Asian graduate students	0
q) Female post-docs	0
r) Minority post-docs	0
s) Asian post-docs	0
t) Instrumentation purchased	None
u) Instrumentation fabricated	None
v) Data submitted to national archives	None

CITATIONS

Papers published (refereed journals)

Kirwan, A. D. Jr. and B. L. Lipphardt, Jr., Coherent flows with near zero potential vorticity, *J. Mar. Sys.*, 4, 95-115, 1993.

Mullen, C. P. and A. D. Kirwan, Jr. Surface flow structure of the Gulf Stream from composite imagery and satellite-tracked drifters, *Nonlinear Proc. Geophys.*, 1, 64-71, 1994.

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Toner, M. and A. D. Kirwan, Jr., Periodic and homoclinic orbits in a toy climate model, *Nonlinear Proc. Geophys.*, 1, 31-40, 1994.

Tsonis, A. A., G. N. Triantafyllou, J. B. Elsner, J. J. Holdzkom II, and A. D. Kirwan, Jr., An investigation of the ability of nonlinear methods to infer dynamics from observables, *Bul. Am. Met. Soc.*, 75, 1623-1633, 1994.

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Hooker, S. B., J. W. Brown, and A. D. Kirwan, Jr., Detecting 'dipole ring' separatrices with zebra palettes, *Trans. Geosci. Remote Sens.*, in press, 1995.

Hooker, S. B., J. W. Brown, A. D. Kirwan, Jr., R. P. Mied, and G. J. Lindemann, Kinematics of a warm-core dipole ring, *J. Geophys. Res.*, in press, 1995.

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Kirwan, A. D. Jr., C. E. Grosch and J. J. Holdzkom II, A particle-in-cell model for oceanographic flows, *J. Comp. Phys.*, submitted.

Eremeev, V. N., L. M. Ivanov, A. D. Kirwan, Jr., and T. M. Margolina, On the spectral reconstruction of scalar fields in oceanography, *J. Geophys. Res.*, submitted.

Books or chapters published

Kirwan, A. D. Jr., B. L. Lipphardt, Jr. and K. L. Gregory, Nonlinear Ocean Dynamics, The Oceans: Physical-Chemical Dynamics and Human Impact (S. K. Majumdar, E. W. Miller, G. S. Forbes, R. F. Schmalz, and A. A. Panah, editors), The Pennsylvania Academy of Science, 1994.

Invited presentations at conferences

Kirwan, A. D., Jr., Quasigeostrophic multipole vortices, Department of Mathematics, University of Stuttgart, Germany, May, 1994.

Kirwan, A. D., Jr., Modons: The inside story on ocean eddies, Brown University,

September, 1994.

Kirwan, A. D., Jr., Hydrodynamic aspects of oceanographic research, Department of Aerospace and Mechanical Engineering, Old Dominion University, October, 1994.

Kirwan, A. D., Jr., Ocean eddies: The inside story, Department of Physics, College of William and Mary, May, 1994.

Mied, R. P., C. Y. Shen, G. J. Lindemann, and A. D. Kirwan, Jr., Secondary circulations within internal bores, 20th General Assembly of the European Geophysical Society, Hamburg, Germany, April, 1995.

Contributed presentations at conferences

Holdzkom, J. J., II, A. D. Kirwan, Jr., C. E. Grosch, M. Zubair, and N. Kausar, Particle-in-cell simulations of coastal flows using massively parallel computers: Progress report, 1994 Ocean Sciences meeting, San Diego, California, February, 1994.

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Kirwan, A. D., Jr., B. L. Lipphardt, Jr., and R. P. Mied, The dynamics of steady, rotating baroclinic multipole vortex systems, The International Conference on Nonlinear Dynamics and Pattern Formation in the Natural Environment (ICPF), Noordwijkerhout, The Netherlands, July, 1994.

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